REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-20 are pending. Claims 1, 9 and 17 are independent.

Applicant canceled claims 4 and 12.

In an office action dated July 14, 2006, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 9, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as having been anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,559,548 to Davis et al ("Davis").

Claims 1, 9 and 17, as amended, recite "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title," or similar language. Davis neither describes nor discloses at least this quoted claim feature.

Davis describes an interactive system in which a live "editor" intervenes, i.e., manually edits a title for the sole purpose of fitting a designated space. The editor is a user. Davis stores these manually edited titles to aid the user/editor in future edits. More specifically, Davis discloses:

> If the data processor determines that a full title requires too much space to fit into one or more grid cells, the title is then presented to the editor using a suitable display device connected to the data processor, such as a CRT. The editor is then queried to alter the title so that it will fit in the allotted space. If the title must be edited for more than one cell size, the editor is queried to edit each of these separately. In a preferred embodiment of the interactive program, the editor is shown in real time, as the title is being edited, whether the edited title will fit in the designated grid cell. [Davis, col. 18, lines 13-22]

> Prior to querying the editor to shorten a title, the data processor compares the title with a stored library of shortened titles to determine if the title had previously been shortened while editing another listings database. Each tinge changes are made by the editor to a title, the shortened title is added to the library. It is apparent that this process of building a library of shortened titles greatly reduces the manual input required. [Davis, col. 18, lines 36-43]

This is very different from "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title." For example, Davis discloses manually "editing" a title, but fails to disclose *any* method by which a

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title may be edited or how an editing program might work. Rather, Davis only discloses manually shortening titles and a database for storing already shortened titles.

Accordingly, claims 1, 9 and 17 are not anticipated by Davis.

In the same office action, the Examiner rejected claims 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as having been obvious over Davis in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,279,018 to Kudrolli et al ("Kudrolli").

As described above, claims 1, 9 and 17, as amended, recite "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title," or similar language. As discussed above, Davis fails to teach or suggest at least this quoted claim feature.

The Examiner argues that Kudrolli makes up for the deficiencies of Davis. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Like Davis, Kudrolli teaches another user-involved, manual editing system:

> Another object of the invention is to provide fine controls for the methods of the invention through user editable means. For example, the user editable means include abbreviation data lists, abbreviation options and abbreviation control parameters. Sets of the user editable means may be stored in data files so that appropriate sets may be recurrently and readily used in a variety of software applications in accordance with the context--viz. the language and or subject of the text, structure or length of text and space constraints within which the abbreviated text is to be placed. [Kudrolli, col. 3, lines 46-55]

Since neither Davis nor Kudrolli individually teach or suggest "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title," no combination of Davis and Kudrolli can teach or suggest this quoted claim feature. Accordingly, claims 1, 9 and 17 are not obvious in view of Davis and Kudrolli.

Claims 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19 and 20 depend upon, and add further limitations to, claims 1, 9 and 17. Accordingly, Claims 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19 and 20 are not obvious in view of Davis and Kudrolli.

In the same office action, the Examiner rejected claims 6 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as having been obvious over Davis in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,981,217 to Knauft et al ("Knauft")..

As described above, claims 1, 9 and 17, as amended, recite "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title," or similar language. As discussed above, Davis neither teaches nor suggests at least this quoted claim feature.

Knauft fails to make up for this deficiency in Davis. Knauft teaches an information retrieval system for identifying and indexing keywords in documents:

> In one embodiment of the invention, a method of obfuscating the text of a first document for information retrieval systems, the method comprising providing a predefined set of words, discarding any words in the first document which match one of the words in the predefined set of words so as to retain index words, generating a second document, and transmitting the second document to an information retrieval system. [Knauft, col. 2, lines 44-51]

> The hit list 250 contains a list of words that are commonly used by users when searching the IR systems. In one embodiment of the invention, the hit list 250 is generated over time. In this embodiment, in each request for an electronic document, the client computer 115 provides to the server computer 110 a list of the keywords that were used by the user 102 when the user 102 searched for the source data object via one of the IR systems 208A-208M. For example, assuming the request is a HTML request which was prepared in response to a user selecting a "hit" that was displayed by one of the IR systems, the browser 120 automatically includes in the request the search terms that were used by the user 102 in generating the hit. The server computer 110 accumulates and analyzes the keywords thereby identifying popular keywords which are used by users when searching for the data objects 216A-216N. [Knauft, col. 10, lines 9-24]

This is entirely different from "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the

program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title." For example, Knauft fails to teach or suggest "abbreviation" or any other form of title alteration.

Accordingly, claims 1, 9 and 17 are not obvious in view of Davis and Knauft, whether taken separately or in combination.

Claims 6 and 14 depend upon, and add further limitations to, claims 1 and 17. Accordingly, claims 6 and 14 are not obvious in view of Davis and Knauft.

In the same office action, the Examiner rejected claims 7 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as having been obvious over Davis and Kudrolli in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,374,225 to Hejna, Jr. ("Hejna").

As described above, claims 1, 9 and 17, as amended, recite "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title," or similar language. As discussed above, Davis and Kudrolli neither teach nor suggest at least this quoted claim feature.

Hejna provides no additional help. Hejna teaches a system for determining user interest in and ability to comprehend speech, audio, and audio-visual works:

> The present invention pertains to the field of speech, audio, and audio-visual works. In particular, the present invention pertains to method and apparatus for receiving listener input regarding desired speed of playback for portions of a speech, audio, and/or audio-visual work and for developing a "Speed Contour" or "Conceptual Speed Association" data structure which represents the listener input. The listener input serves as a proxy for the listener's interest in, and/or for the listener's ability to comprehend (and/or transcribe), the speech, audio, and/or audio-visual work and will be referred to herein as "listener interest." For example, the listener might want to slow down some portion of the speech, audio, and/or audio-visual work if the listener was interested in enjoying it more fully, or if the listener was having a hard time comprehending the portion, or if the listener was transcribing information contained in the portion. In further particular, the present invention pertains to method and apparatus for replaying the speech, audio and/or audio-visual work in accordance with the Speed Contour or Conceptual Speed Association data structure to produce a "listener-interest-filtered" work ("LIF" work). The LIF work is useful in a number of applications such as, for example, education, advertising, news delivery, entertainment, public safety announcements and the like. [Hejna, col. 1, lines 5-28]

This is entirely different from "selectively removing, absent manual input, at least one character from a text of a program title to create an abbreviated program title, the abbreviated program title retaining an essential meaning of the program title, the selectively removing comprising parsing

the text of the program title, determining at least one nonessential, non relational word of the program title, and removing the nonessential, non relational word from the program title." Accordingly, claims 1, 9 and 17 are not obvious in view of Davis, Kudrolli and Hejna, whether taken separately or in combination.

Claims 7 and 15 depend upon, and add further limitations to, claims 1 and 17. Accordingly, claims 7 and 15 are not obvious in view of Davis, Kudrolli and Hejna.
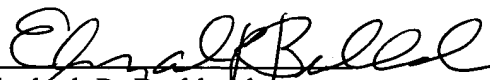
It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Applicant asks that all claims be examined in view of the amendment to the claims.

Please apply any charge or credits to Deposit Account No. 50-2324, referencing Attorney Docket No. 091451-00150.

Respectfully submitted,

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